

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XVI.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, JULY 9, 1898.

NO. 38.

The Deadly Modern Bullet.

It has been said that the new army rifle is "humane"—that it punctures clean holes, and is less likely to inflict dangerous injury. According to the best evidence, however, the fact is very much the other way. The new style bullet, very long and with a diameter about the same as that of a lead pencil, leaves the gun with a velocity of half a mile a second, with a pressure behind it of 40,000 pounds per square inch. Four miles from the muzzle of the weapon it is traveling at the rate of 100 yards a second, and will penetrate the abdomen of a man who happens to be in the way. Owing to its velocity, and to its rotary motion of 2,400 revolutions a second, it develops an explosive energy when it strikes anything at a moderate range, splintering bones into small pieces and effectually destroying any organ like the liver or kidney.

Owing to these conditions, a man who is hit in an arm bone or leg bone by a bullet from a modern rifle must in nearly every instance die or submit to an amputation. A hole through an important blood vessel, being punched cleanly out results in profuse and dangerous hemorrhage right away, so that the victim is likely to die before surgical aid can arrive. Much valuable information in this line has been obtained by firing experimentally at corpses at various ranges, and observing the character of the injuries inflicted. It has been found in this manner, incidentally, that one of the bullets will pass through seven men stood in line. The French have done a good deal of experimenting with silhouette soldiers, cut out of boards and fired at from given distances. From the resulting hits they have tried to reckon accurately percentages.

Under modern conditions troops without firing distance of an enemy will have to meet a veritable hail of bullets. A modern rifle is able to deliver forty shots a minute. Herr Prinz, a German military surgeon, writing of the recent civil war in Chili, says: "The Balmacedists, who were no cowards, declared that their astonishment, caused by the terrible storm of projectiles, left them unable to use their own weapons." In a battle the rifles described will be supplemented by improved Gatling guns, 1,000 shots a minute, with a muzzle velocity of a quarter of a mile a second, and an effective range of one and a half miles. Under such circumstances, obviously, it will not be possible for military commanders to risk their troops in the open, inasmuch as to do so would be wholesale suicide.

To illustrate the destructiveness of modern weapons on land, let it be supposed that a command is well posted and concealed with a six-gun battery of these small breech-loading cannon, a couple of gatlings, and a regiment of 700 infantry armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. A hostile force of twice the strength approaches to within a distance of 3,000 yards. The range being carefully calculated, allowing for the expansion of the zones of fire from the artillery, the six cannon will cover a line of 1,440 yards. At a word firing begins, and in one minute thirty-six shrapnel are hurled at the advancing foe. They burst 200 yards in front of the enemy, scattering 10,800 messengers of death among them. In the same minute the two Gatlings delivered 2,000 shots, and the even thousand rifles discharge 14,000 projectiles. In sixty seconds the space occupied by 1,500 men had been swept by a tremendous storm of 26,800 missiles, and two-thirds of the oncoming soldiers are laid low. One more minute with another such discharge, and few survivors are left to tell the tale of the disaster.

The wounded in a modern land battle will have small chance of rescue. It will not be possible to remove them from the fighting line during the conflict, because the hospital bearers attempting the task would be killed. The best that can be hoped is to attend to them within the next twenty-four hours. The stern facts have been realized, instructions have been given to every private in the United States army in the art of taking care of himself in case he is hurt. He carries at his belt what is called a "first-aid pack-

et," containing a roll of bandages, an anti-septic compress and anti-septic cause, inclosed in a sealed rubber casing. If he suffers from a bullet wound he stuffs a plug of the gauze into the hole, and applies a bandage. This may save his life and give the surgeon a chance when there is an opportunity for treatment.—Boston Transcript.

The Mellowing of Character.

It takes time to ripen character. You cannot force it any more than you can force the ripening of an apple. There must be a season of growth, and then a season of mellowing,—first the soft spring and summer sun and dews and rain, then the dry autumn heat and the nights of frost.

It is life, and life only, that ripens character; and it takes all of life to do it, too,—the bitter and the sweet, the hard and the easy. Let us not be afraid then, to live, however intensely! The moral coward—the man who is afraid of life, afraid of its depths and its heights, its valleys of humiliation and it speaks of vision, its significant experiences of whatever kind—is incapable of developing character. All these are the ripening experiences of the soul. We must expect them, as the apple expects the noonday blaze and the midnight frost. It is childish to shrink from the intensities of life. Why do we live, if not to meet life's requirements and bear its fruits?

It is always a sad thing to see a soul yielding and breaking under the stress of life; a soul that complains perpetually because it is afflicted; a soul that groans night and day beneath its burden; a soul that holds up despairing hands to God, and cries out that it is forsaken and crushed to earth, and can strive no more. Souls are not made of such stuff as this. Souls are made to endure. Life's stress and strain are not to break them, but to strengthen them. There is not one of us who cannot endure the discipline of life, no matter how hard, if he understands what it is for, and seeks the divine aid in bearing it. It is simply because we so often misinterpret the meaning of trial that we are so weak to bear it. Looked upon as mere, aimless torment, of course there is no grace in suffering. No wonder we sink beneath the burden if we fail to see the hand that placed it, and feel only, as we think, the grievous, purposeless weight, crushing us to earth. Everything depends upon the why—the why of pain, the why of struggle, the why of weeping. If we could see day by day, the mellowing process going on in our souls, how different we should feel about these intense experiences of life. These vital experiences, that are meant to cut our souls so clear and fine, like the delicate tools of the sculptor, are to us but sharp misfortune. We would fain escape them; they hurt us, and we hate them. Ah! What a sad misinterpretation of the will and purpose of our heavenly Father. We say he is hurting us, and that is all the meaning we get out of the marvelous process of soul refining.—By James Buckham in Christian Review.

Physical Condition of Volunteers.

The numerous discussions bearing on the physical degeneration of the average up-to-date American citizen have recently had a very practical demonstration of fact in the number of rejections for unfitness for military service, as the result of test examinations of recruits.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mans, U. S. A., who has charge of the enlisting bureau, found that it was necessary to examine 17,000 applicants in order to obtain 12,000 who were fit for field duty. The results show in the main that the ordinary militiaman who represents the average metropolitan is by no means up to the requirements of a first-class soldier. In other words, it would appear that the best is done with the material at hand. The influences of city life in causing a lack of physical development and vital power are plainly manifested in contrasting the number of acceptances from country regiments as compared with those from the large cities.

It has long been admitted that the best blood comes to us from the rural

districts, where healthful surrounding, outdoor life, and moderate living make the sun and substance of that vital resistance to degenerative influences which is capable of meeting all the ordinary strains of modern civilization. This is one reason why the country lad makes his mark and succeeds where the city-bred youngster fails. In a generation or two the enervating influences of city life tell in an unmistakable way upon the physical development of the sturdy yeoman, who then becomes narrow chested, weak kneed, short sighted, and is no longer in the fore in the race. The fact is strikingly exemplified in the alarming proportion of rejections in city regiments, to which reference has been made. From such a point of view, it is quite evident that the city man is losing his physical grip, for reasons obvious to all who study his habits and note the ultimately pernicious influences of his depressing environment.—Medical Record.

Leasing Minerals.

The parties advocating the government ownership of minerals, and those who are in favor of individual ownership have both to acknowledge that the leasing of minerals is a plan for working them which works well under both systems. The difference between the two plans of operating is that under government control the leasing is done by areas or mines, and may be classed as a wholesale branch, while under the individual proprietor mines and works are leased as a whole, and often subleases are let to the workmen. In the eastern states the system is largely practiced of leasing to miners as well as more recently in the west has the tribulating system of the Cornish miner come to be in favor both with the employer and the miner. It allows of individual energy and ability to work, the fullest chance for expansion and gain. In contrast with the company account, or days' wages plan, where leasing is possible will the best results to both parties be obtained. Less supervision is required, and the miner becomes a partner in the interest he has in the increased output he may produce. Whether in the wholesale or retail plan of leasing minerals, the good object is accomplished that in the event of one operator becoming incapacitated to work, a chance is given to a new party to operate the vacated ground. Under individual ownership this is not always the case, for the heirs are not always disposed to work the property, and resort is either made to leasing or sale. Hence it is that so many mineral properties in the United States are now operated under the lease system, so that government ownership works no hardship to the people of the country, but is a means of producing revenue, instead of adding to the wealth of those who have only inherited the property of the miner who is willing to work the minerals.—Mining and Metallurgical Journal.

Prosperity.

"Speaking from a mining and smelting standpoint, I find that the west is surely more prosperous today than at any time since the depression, or great decline in silver, in June, 1893," said Simon Guggenheim, general manager of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company. "There is no apparent reason why the whole mining section should not continue to prosper, even though the price of metals is somewhat depressed."

"It is true that not many new camps of importance are being discovered or developed, yet the mines that have been in existence for years are today making satisfactory profits, and there still exist many bonanzas, which show not only a large source of revenue to the owners, but give employment to many.—M. & S. Press.

A Dakota rancher has posted the following notice on a pine tree near his place: "My wife Sorry has left my ranch where I didn't Doo a thing Too her and I Want it Distinctly understood that any Man as takes hur in and Keers for hur on mi account will get himself Pumped so Full of Led that Sum tender-foot will locate him for a mineral claim. A word to the wise is sufficient and orter work on fools."

Silver Mining.

Undoubtedly an effort will be made to suppress the silver question in the recommendation made by the International Mining Congress, on the grounds that it is of political character. Fundamentally, however, the silver question represents one phase of the mining industry. Not only are thousands of silver mines lying idle on account of inability to operate them at the present price of the white metal, but producing mines suffer because their by product of silver represents so little value on the market. Many mining camps have been ruined by the closing down of silver mines, to the utter demoralization of business interests and real estate values in such localities.

It is as much the duty and privilege of the mining congress to inquire into the cause and cure of those conditions as it is for a convention of Dakota farmers to discuss the price of wheat. The congress will be derelict in its duty to one of the most important branches of the industry if it does not seriously consider the interests of silver from all points of the compass. In doing so it will not detract from the interests of gold or copper or lead, or other mining propositions that may come in for elaborate debate.

If a mining congress does not encourage every branch of mining it is a misnomer insofar as each and every omission is concerned. Let the silver question be intelligently discussed and a vigorous recommendation made. Montana will doubtless be heard from on the floor of that body in defense of a silver resolution, for her delegation embraces men who have the courage of their convictions and the ability and eloquence to expound them.—Western Mining World.

The revelation that a lobbyist at Washington received 108,000 out of a bill appropriating 288,000 which he had contracted to put through congress on these terms, excited general surprise and indignation says the Boston Herald. It lets in light upon the profits that sometimes attend lobbying. This may be an extraordinary case, but it is not probable that it is an isolated one. The sums paid to pension agents in the lobby have been immense. It would not be easy to overestimate their amount. Years ago the Washington correspondent of the Herald detailed instances in which men had become millionaires several times over from the profits received in conducting this kind of work. There should be a method devised, if not to put a stop to it, to lessen the amount of plunder (for this is hardly too harsh a term for it) thus obtained. The senate is thinking of attempting to prevent by law its more extreme extortions, but it will be found difficult to pass a law on the subject that cannot be evaded.—Silver Belt.

An exchange says: "There are women who are comely, there are women who are homely, though be careful how the latter thing you say. There are women who are wealthy, there are women who are healthy, they are women who will always have their way. There are women who are truthful, there are women who are youthful—was there ever any women who were old? There are women who are sainted, there are women who are painted, there are women who are worth their weight in gold. There are women who are tender, there are women who are slender, there are women very large, fat and red. There are women who are married, there are women who have tarried, there are women who are talkless—but they're dead."

The most startling claim yet made for the Klondike region as a place of temporary residence is that it is an infallible cure for baldness. Intense cold is said to kill all germs and microbes and to stimulate the scalp while nature does the rest. Even the dogs get as shaggy as Shetland ponies, and some of the reformed baldheads who have tested the climate are willing to make affidavit that the country needs barbers more than missionaries.

Unbreakable mirrors are now being made by putting a coat of quicksilver on the back of a thin sheet of celluloid instead of on glass.

In the Pierce country: The season has been a favorable one for the small placer mines, the cool weather holding the water back and giving them a long run, materially increasing the output of that end of the county. If the usual fall rains occur there will be more gold taken out this year than in any single year for a long time. In quartz little has yet been done this year, although since the placer season closed there is considerable prospecting being done, and some very good rock discovered. The main hope of the camp now, however, is in its possibilities as a field for a number of dredging plants. It is receiving considerable attention in that direction, a number of representative eastern capitalists having already been in there looking over the field. Nothing definite has yet been done beyond the location of considerable ground with that object in view. It is claimed that there are eight or ten different localities where large plants can be operated successfully if they can handle dirt under 10 cents per yard, whereas it is claimed that under favorable conditions ground can be dredged for 3 cents a yard. Electric power is considered the proper thing, as down the canyon of the Oro Fino there is unlimited power which can be taken anywhere by wire, while wood for steam would entail too much expense. There are thousands of acres along the bottom of the Oro Fino that have never been touched because it was too flat, and it is believed to present the greatest field for dredging operations of any in Idaho, although Boise basin is a very inviting field. One usually good feature of the Oro Fino country is that the bedrock is invariably soft—a prerequisite for successful dredging operations as there is no chance to clean bedrock, the only gold saved being that taken up by the steam shovel.—Western Mining World.

"This cool young Hobson," said a Southerner, in an Eastern exchange, "is a religious fanatic. His ideal was 'Stonewall' Jackson, who was a crank on the subject of prayer, and his whole aim in life has been to imitate the great strategist. Jackson neither smoked, drank nor swore. Hobson is not addicted to either habit. Jackson looked far ahead and never turned aside from a determined line of action. Hobson sticks to his ideas relentlessly. He would have mutilated had Sampson relieved him of the command of the Merrimac, after he had made all preparations for sinking her."

Legitimate journalism in Arizona offers little inducement to the man ambitious of place or fortune, says the Silver Belt. The editor's ability and influence is used in behalf of others, as a rule his inferiors in intellect and character, who rise in political or social prominence from his shoulders, and ingrates, as most public men are, as soon as they think themselves safely landed they kick down the ladder by which they climbed to success. It has been well said that the gratitude of place expectants is only the sense of future favors.

Charles Dudley Warner was once talking informally to the students of the Art League in New York on "Refinement." "And how may one best attain this ideal of refinement?" asked one young man. Mr. Warner stroked his whiskers very earnestly for a space, but this is the utmost he could find of encouragement: "A very good way is to inherit it!"

They Wear Like Iron

**COPPER RIVETED
OVERALLS
SPRING BOTTOM PANTS**



LEVI STRAUSS & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Every Garment Guaranteed.